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Dear Reader,

I would like to introduce the third issue of the JCBRN Defence COE Newsletter. This is a special edition and deals with the history of the JCBRN Defence COE on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the establishment.

Five years is not too much in military history, but the first half decade is a determinative period for any new organisation. In this time it is necessary to set up the organisation, arrange all agreements with sponsoring nations, supported and supporting organisations, establish the procedures for the new entity, and as an international organisation - develop team building, internal training. The new organisation needed infrastructure and a CIS, which created daily headaches for the COE management for a while. It was a challenging period. The first part of the newsletter deals with that "pioneer period".

Allow me to use this occasion to thank the Nations, Organisations and Individuals who have supported the establishment and successful operation of the JCBRN Defence COE.

The second part is once again covering some "hot topics" within CBRN Defence that we are facing. I would like to focus your attention on two of those.

Firstly, Maritime Interdiction Operation experimentation. The JCBRN Defence COE together with the Military Institute of Protection provided a "Regional Radiological Reach-Back Centre". The main task was to provide remote gamma spectroscopy analysis and radiological advice for the "Maritime Commander". Observations indicated that remote scientific support such as this could work. COE will use the lessons identified for further developing the CBRN Reach-Back Concept.

Secondly, the COE organised courses. Even though the COE is NOT a training centre; the JCBRN Defence COE offers a few training opportunities that are not covered by other organisations. We delivered a First Responders Trainers Course, where we had multinational participants and lecturers, civil and military, from NATO and partner countries. This course emphasizes the implementation of CEPC Non-Binding Guidelines on First responders training needs in case of a CBRN event. The course is a practical materialisation of the enhanced Civil-Military cooperation in the CBRN Defence field as described in the new CBRN Concept, as well as partner involvement.

The CBRN Unit Evaluator Course, unique in its nature, provided deeper knowledge for the participants and - I hope - supported them in preparing their nations' specialised CBRN capabilities to be offered for the upcoming rotations of the Combined Joint CBRN Task Force.

I would like to encourage you to comment on the articles and to share your views on different topics of CBRN Defence. It is hoped that this Newsletter will be used to share information and opinions as well as providing a forum for discussion.



*Sincerely yours,
Colonel János Zelenák HUN A
JCBRN Defence COE
Deputy Director*

Interview with the Former COE Director



Colonel ret. Radomír MIKEŠ

Born: 22 July 1960 Czech Republic
Married, 2 children
2000 – 2001 – Deputy Chief of Chemical Corps, Army of the Czech Republic
2001 – 2003 – Chief of Chemical Corps, Army of the Czech Republic
Jan 2003 – Jun 2003
Deputy Commander, CZ CBRN Battalion in Kuwait
2003 – 2004 – Chief of Specialized Forces Department, Joint Force Command
2004 – Jun 2006 – Commander of National NBC Defence Centre, Military Academy in Vyškov
2006 - March 2008 Director of the Joint CBRN Defence COE
2008 - Research and Development Worker VOP-026 Sternberk, s.p., divize VTUO Brno

Mr. Mikeš, you were the first director of our international military body. Could you specify how the idea of COE's was developed?

It is necessary to see this event in the context of other historical affairs. In the nineties of the previous century, former communist countries were transforming themselves into modern democratic economies and searching for some security pledges. At the same time NATO, which had lost its natural opponent - Warsaw Pact -

was reassuming its goals and missions. In parallel the global terrorists activities were increasing, we can mention the sarin strike in Tokyo and other deeds topped with 11th September 2001. These emerging threats were reflected in the declaration from the NATO summit held in Washington, April 1999, where the new strategic conception was approved. Prior to the Washington summit, three transforming post-communist countries - Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland - joined the Alliance and naturally wanted to contribute to the allies' effort. As a result there was a NATO summit organized in Prague 2002, where the idea of national specialization was introduced. Later on, in 2003, the concept of specialized centers (current Centers of Excellence) was implemented into this strategy.

And what about you, what were you responsible for at that time?

At that time, I was deployed to Kuwait, where the Czech contingent supported allied forces engaged in the "Enduring Freedom" campaign. I can still remember this hectic time full of changes. We had been providing CBRN defence countermeasures for NATO units whilst the Czech Armed Forces were in the middle of transformation process. The future career of many Czech soldiers was not clear and we were negotiating and specifying our follow-on posts remotely via fax and other means of communication.

So you were appointed COE director via fax, am I right?

No, I came to the COE in 2004. After I came back from Kuwait, I was appointed to the 5th HQ of Specialized Forces, but it lasted just a few weeks and I was reappointed to newly established Joint Forces HQ in Olomouc. I had been serving there for more than one year, meanwhile the COP CHV (the training center of the chemical corps), what was the national forerunner of the current JCBRN Defence COE, was established in Vyškov.

And when did you become COE Director?

It was in 2004. The Military Academy commander was searching for the new center's director, therefore I decided to apply for this position.

The Military Academy commander ...?

Yes, the center was subordinated to the Military Academy at that time. As I already mentioned, the center was established as a national body.

So, and what was the main challenge for you when you came to Vyškov?

There were several challenges, or rather a lot of them. First, I had to study a lot of documents, because the approach of Czech officials differentiated from the Alliance's one. Simply, NATO had made several steps ahead before....

I'm sorry for interrupting you Mr. Mikeš, but what were these differences about?

The Czech approach was to build training centers whilst NATO wanted the advisory body with experienced personnel. I read out piles of documents and then I proposed changes to the Czech Ministry of Defence.

And ...?

The response was a bit ambivalent, but everything has changed after the ACT visit, I had invited to the Czech Republic. You should take into account we were building something new, what nobody had been familiar with. Eventually the conception, developed by me and my colleagues, had been approved and in autumn 2007 we were accredited as an international military organization.

I would like to appreciate the approach of several persons I wouldn't have been able to accomplish this accreditation without. Especially I want to name general Halaška and colonel Žůna from TRADOC

Directorate, LTC Borek, captains Bain, Chylík and Vašíčková from JCBRN Defence COE staff and finally our legal advisor Mr. Hýbl. I'm memorizing the high effort of warrant officer Bělohlávková, who wasn't afraid to communicate with our superiors and sometimes even called directly to generals. I don't want to forget even a helpful hand given to us by Mr. Andrejsek from the Ministry of Defence as well as contributions of other personnel from both the Ministry of Defence as well as from General Staff. Furthermore, I remember support of international environment we really needed that time. Thus I want to name Mr. Kämper and Mr. Widders, Mr. Schott, Mr. Schiff and Mr. Tinker from ACT and the CUBIC advisor Mr. Buchannan.

Can you tell me what the main challenge was when struggling to achieve accreditation?

The most important issue was to find and recruit appropriately educated, experienced and skilled personnel. I can memorize there were only four people with sufficient language skills when I came to the COE. Personnel and suitable manning to positions are always the most important tasks of any commander, especially when building a new body. Moreover, I had to overcome this contradiction between the NATO and the Czech MoD approaches. Whilst the national training center needed lower ranks, mainly NCOs, the advisory center required by the alliance needed the balance of several skilled NCOs and appropriate number of experienced senior officers.

And what about new building you were supposed to ensure? It must have also been a challenge, am I right?

Exactly, it was a great challenge, but I wouldn't compare it to personnel recruitment. You are right that it wasn't simple to deal with such issues, which were far away from CBRN business I was experienced in. Perhaps I should mention support provided by Mr. Zbořil, however he has been facing some other problems, which practically everybody is familiar with.

Anyway, three years ago you retired from the military. Can you tell me what your current job is?

Now I am employee of the Military Technical Institute of Protection, what is the division subordinated to the state enterprise VOP 026 Šternberk. I work there as a scientific specialist appointed at the live agent training facility, well-known as the Stone Cottage. I like this job and it is beneficial to the Czech Armed Forces as well as to other NATO forces.

Is there anything you would like to wish to either the COE or to the Czech military?

Of course, I want to wish the COE the best personnel – both professionally and humanly. The JCBRN Defence COE should be backed by all NATO countries, especially by host nation. All Czech positions should be comparable to foreign positions in the frame of NATO, thus it ought to be an honor to work there. Hopefully, there is even a good

collaborative environment capable of supporting COE in its effort and perhaps even promote the role, which the center is playing in NATO.

Furthermore I think that the Czech Republic should reinforce its position within the ACT, which would be beneficial to the Republic itself and to the center, too.

So Mr. Mikeš I would like to wish a nice summer to you. By the way, were you already somewhere for holiday?

That's a nice question, because I am taking my leave from tomorrow. I'm going to spend several days at home and then I will set out somewhere with my family. I want to enjoy water and fishing, together with my wife and sons.

Enjoy your holiday Mr. Mikeš and thanks for the interview you gave to us.

You are welcome; it is always pleasure to talk to anybody from the COE.

Author: LTC Martin Peša (CZE)



COE to Continue the NRF Certification Support

Nearly four years have elapsed since the NRF-10 certification exercise (Steadfast Joiner), when the JCBRN Defence COE first provided its support to the NRF certification process. During that time the former Training Exercise & Education Department (TEED) member CPT Peter Koška (SVK) contributed to the Incident Development Workshop and the MEL/MIL scripting with the CBRN related incidents at the JWC Stavanger. Ever since then, the Steadfast Exercises support has been firmly integrated into the JCBRN Defence COE Program of Work (POW) and the TEED members continuously attend the diverse exercise phases, with the aim of improving allied performances and the CBRN Defense capabilities.

As Operational command of the NRF currently alternates amongst NATO's Joint Force Commands in Brunssum, Naples, and Lisbon the Steadfast exercise is held biannually and is designed to serve as a final step in the training and evaluation

for the respective NRF rotation. For this reason, the TEED is requested to support the MEL/MIL events twice per year with one or two professionals. Due to the permanent lack of human resources in the TEED on one hand, and the variety of the concurrent NATO CBRN events participations on the other, the TEED SMEs are required to alternate in the scripting positions. Nowadays, practically each TEED member has gone through the MEL/MIL scripting events and has had enough experience to support the exercise with the wide-ranging CBRN play, which engages not only the CBRN training audience, but also all the staff echelons at JHQ. In addition, during the exercise execution phase, the TEED member is present at the JWC Stavanger EXCON as a CBRN Advisor Trainer, also arranging injects in the dynamic scripting. Besides the MEL/MIL support, the TEED augments the JWC training teams with observer trainer for the MN CBRN Battalion and the CBRN JAT ensures that all CBRN exercise

training objectives are met and to collect observation for the follow-on analysis and generalization.

Finally, it may be helpful to outline a way ahead in order to enhance the JCBRN Defence COE potential in the field of exercises. The introduction of the COE Modeling and Simulation asset (M&S) will be essential for the next Steadfast exercise scenario, to produce maps and databases of toxic industrial sites for the exercise country books and to directly provide the MEL/MIL scripting period with the M&S Reach Back. Such a range of capacities can significantly enlarge the value of JCBRN Defence COE to NATO exercises.

Author: LTC Jaroslav Borek (CZE)

COE Expansion

The JCBRN Defence COE faces more and more challenges every year since its establishment. One of the biggest achievements in its short history is to attract new NATO countries, which would be interested in COE projects and would like to share the CBRN knowledge in a way to support the Alliance transformation process. After Poland and Hungary, the United States of America joined the JCBRN Defence COE.

The 16 June 2011 will be long remembered as an important day in the history of JCBRN Defence COE, for it was on that day that the United States of America

joined the JCBRN Defence COE. The number of Sponsoring Nations, which have decided to support NATO's transformation process in the CBRN area, has now increased (once again) from ten to eleven. The addition of an eleventh member to the Centre only serves to strengthen the Centre's commitment to NATO.

The Signing Ceremony took place in Brussels, where all Military Representatives of the current Sponsoring Nations and the Allied Command Transformation representative signed the Notes of Joining for the Operation and Functional Relationship MOU.

The Centre welcomed the newly appointed Col Randy Lee Smith as the Chief of Staff of the JCBRN Defence COE at the end of August. The COE hopes that the number of Sponsoring Nations will keep increasing and that the COE remains open to new partners.

Author: CPT Ilona Bain (CZE)



JCBRN Defence COE's Achievements



2006

MOUs Signing Ceremony

26 October 2006 Norfolk, Virginia - Eight NATO nations and NATO's strategic commander for transformation signed the Functional Relationship and Operation Memorandum of Understanding at Headquarters Supreme Allied Commander Transformation. The Czech Republic Army Colonel Radomír Mikeš was the first director of the JCBRN Defence COE.



2007

Accreditation and Activation

31 July 2007, JCBRN Defence COE was accredited and activated as NATO Military Body by the North Atlantic Council. Thereby, the first International Military Organisation was established on the territory of the Czech Republic.



Opening Ceremony

22 November 2007 Vyškov, Czech Republic - JCBRN Defence COE as an International Military Organisation was officially introduced in the presence of the Chief of the General Staff of the Czech Army and other important guests representing the Sponsoring Nations to JCBRN Defence COE.



SIBA Course

21 May - 1 Jun 2007 Těchonín, Czech Republic - the Centre organized its first course "Terrain Epidemiology Sampling and Identification of Biological Agents (SIBA) Course" at the Biological Defence Centre in Těchonín and Military Training Area Boletice.



2008

New Director Appointed

Colonel Zdeněk Čížek was appointed as new Director of the JCBRN Defence COE.



Doctrine and Terminology Panel Chairmanship

18 June 2008 Oslo, Norway – the JCBRN Defence COE took over the chairmanship of NATO Doctrine and Terminology Panel custodianship of ATP 3.8.

Poland Joined the COE

16 September 2008 Vyškov, Czech Republic - All participant representatives, along with the Polish representative, signed the Note of Joining to the Operation Memorandum of Understanding.

2009

CBRN JAT NRF - 13

The JCBRN Defence COE provided permanent staff for the CBRN Joint Assessment Team for NRF-13. The team successfully passed the certification exercise "STEADFAST JUNCTURE 2009" and successfully accomplished its mission during NRF – 13 Stand-by period.

1st COE Ad-hoc Coordination Meeting

31 March - 1 April 2009 Vyškov, Czech Republic - the first COE Ad-hoc Coordination Meeting was held at the JCBRN Defence COE, Vyškov. The meeting was focused on COE Involvement in NRF and NATO Operations and the Legal Aspects of COEs Involvement, COE Representation in NATO Working Group, Lesson Learned Process.

Czech TRADOC MOU Signing Ceremony

24 August 2009 Vyškov, Czech Republic - the Memorandum of Understanding between JCBRN Defence COE and Czech TRADOC in Vyškov was signed.

Hungary Joined the COE

15 September 2009 Vyškov, Czech Republic - Hungarian representative, together with representatives of Sponsoring Nations, signed the Note of Joining to Operation Memorandum of Understanding and Note of Joining to Functional Relationship Memorandum of Understanding.

Lesson Learned Conference

15 - 16 October 2009 Vyškov, Czech Republic - the JCBRN Defence COE hosted a conference to discuss "Support to NRF and Lessons Learned". The conference aimed to share experiences from the JCBRN Defence COE's contribution to the NRF and use the Lessons Identified from this to assist other COEs with their support to NATO Deployable Operations.

2010

Czech MoD Technical Agreement Signed

22 February 2010 Prague, Czech Republic - the Technical Agreement (TA) between the Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic and the JCBRN Defence COE was signed. This Agreement specifies conditions for military training provided by (for) the JCBRN Defence COE Personnel on the territory of the Czech Republic.

vements in the First Five Years

Technical University of Ostrava MOU

31 March 2010 Ostrava, Czech Republic - the JCBRN Defence COE and VŠB – Technical University of Ostrava Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed.

Functional MOU Signed

16 April 2010 Norfolk, Virginia - ACT Chief of Staff signed the Hungarian and Polish Note of Joining for Functional Relationship MOU.

CBRNE Aspects in DAT Conference

12 -14 October 2010 Brno, Czech Republic - the JCBRN Defence COE organized an international conference focusing on “CBRNE Aspects in Defence against Terrorism”.

CBRN First Responders Trainers Course

8 – 12 November 2010 Vyškov, Czech Republic - the JCBRN Defence COE organized CBRN First Response Course. The event was held under the NATO Civil Emergency Planning and Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) patronage and set a pre-requisite for opportunity to launch one of the EAPC training centers as a part of the EAPC network, by the JCBRN Defence COE.

Rome “TOR VERGATA” MOU

19 November 2010 Roma, Italy - the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the JCBRN Defence COE and University of Rome “TOR VERGATA” was signed.

Zrinyi Miklós National Defence University of Budapest MOU

26 November 2010 – Budapest, Hungary - the JCBRN Defence COE and Zrinyi Miklós National Defence University of Budapest the Memorandum of Understanding was signed.

JPAWS Custodianship

1 December 2010 Winterbourne Gunner, United Kingdom – the JCBRN Defence COE took over the Joint Priority Assessment and Work Schedule (JPAWS) custodianship.

2011

WMD Forensics Conference

2 to 4 February 2011 Prague, Czech Republic - the JCBRN Defence COE supported an international „WMD Forensics Conference”. The conference was organized under the umbrella of Mr. Guy B. Roberts, Deputy Assistant Secretary General for Weapons of Mass

Destruction Policy, NATO HQ, Brussels.

The MSG-049 Meeting

1 - 4 February 2011 Vyškov, Czech Republic - the meeting of the MSG-049 on “M&S System for Emergency Response Planning and Training” was held at the JCBRN Defence COE.

Workshop for Directors and Experts of Training Centres

11 - 12 January 2011 Prague, Czech Republic – the COE arranged the second Workshop for Directors and Experts of Training Centers.

Periodic Assessment

23 March 2011 Vyškov, Czech Republic – ACT performed the required periodic assessment and has confirmed that the JCBRN Defence COE continues to meet the accreditation requirements.

6th CBRN IMS Meeting

7 – 10 March 2011 Vyškov, Czech Republic the JCBRN Defence COE hosted the 6th CBRN International Military Staff (IMS) meeting and supported the IMS participants with scenario simulation.

Pilot CBRN Units Evaluators Course 2011

4 – 8 April 2011 Vyškov, Czech Republic - the JCBRN Defence COE organized the first run of CBRN Units Evaluators Course.

CBRN Intelligence Workshop

10 - 11 May 2011 Vyškov, Czech Republic - the JCBRN Defence COE prepared a workshop on CBRN Intelligence, which followed the successful conclusion of the initial CBRN Intelligence Analyst.

USA Joined the COE

16 June 2011 Brussels, Belgium - all Military Representatives of the current Sponsoring Nations and the Allied Command Transformation representative signed the Notes of Joining for the Operation and Functional Relationship MOU. United States of America joined the JCBRN Defence COE.

CBRN First Responders Trainers Course

20 - 24 June 2011 Vyškov, Czech Republic - the JCBRN Defence COE hosted the second iteration of the CBRN First Responders Trainers Course.

Author: CPT Ilona Bain (CZE)



MIO Experiment

The JCBRN Defence COE participated in the Maritime Interdiction Operation (MIO) Experiment, organised by the US Naval Postgraduate School.

The expected role of the JCBRN Defence COE was to incorporate a "Reach Back and Fusion dimension" into the MIO Experiment. This experiment involved other NATO and national co-operating institutions, which were:

- US Lawrence Livermore National laboratory (LLNL)
- NATO Maritime Interdiction Operation and Training Centre, Crete, Greece (NMIOTC) - Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI)
- University of Bundeswehr, Munich, Germany (UoB).

In the week following 6 June 2011, the team merged from Subject Matter Experts devoted its prowess to the entire result of the experiment. Lieutenant Colonel Adolf Labak, Major Karel Vydra, Captain Richard Hanak and Warrant Officer Marek Nemeč from JCBRN Defence COE were reinforced by other specialists: (1) Ing. Jaroslav Kareš, Ing. Ota Fišera, Ph.D. – from the Technical Institute of Protection in Brno, The Czech Republic; (2) Commander John Looney from the US Naval Postgraduate School, The USA; (3) Ms. Christine van Burken from the Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands.

The run of the Maritime Interdiction Operation Experiment has extended the set of previous verifications for

two ideas: the first idea consists in multiple-way multimedia communication to interconnect detection teams with an operations centre and with advisory teams in different national and NATO bodies; the second idea expressed transformation of data sent (from detecting the radiologicals on the ships and boats) into meaningful advice and guidelines.

In this experiment specialists from the Technical Institute of Protection in Brno had a role to determine the presence of radioisotopes detected, according to spectra files sent. Specialists from the JCBRN Defence COE made a partial conclusion for reports containing subsequent measures for detection and consequence management. The team used the ad-hoc network environment to publish its information for use by the Operation Centre and the detecting teams. LTC Adolf Labak was responsible for the Lesson Learned Process.

The Team of Experts operated from the JCBRN Defence COE for four days, from 7 to 10 June. The COE modelling and simulation hardware tools created an excellent background for the successful mission of this team. We observed that the use of modelling and simulation HW/SW tools in such kind of experiments is useful and possible.

The lessons learned process has shown many indications in three areas: firstly, area sticks organisational issues and phasing the experiment (pre-experiment, running, post-experiment, which standards

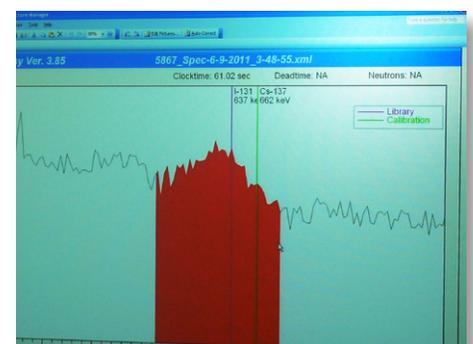
could/should be kept/held); secondly, the area involved the experts' experience and requirements (information, data and knowledge: calibration data, background data, information on instruments used, knowledge on personnel – experience level, etc.) and the third area dealt by collection the first experience from the practical testing of the CBRN Reach Back and Fusion. It will certainly be significant for assuming the responsibility and implementing the issue into the daily routine of JCBRN Defence COE.

In any case, the role of JCBRN Defence COE was appreciated by experiment leaders in the after action review session. The teams' performance was effective in accomplishing the planned mission.

This type of experiment shows evolutionary directions, which confirm changes in the new concepts for CBRN Defence. The extent of exchanged information overlaps message formatting used for warning and reporting, in accordance with NATO publications. The MIO experiment is a good resource for development of the CBRN Information Management related issues.

New experience and a new dimension for the JCBRN Defence COE tasks were introduced. Participation in the Maritime Interdiction Operation is one of the keystone activities of the JCBRN Defence COE programs and projects.

Author: MAJ Karel Vydra (CZE)



TEED Trains Responders and Evaluators

In the field the JCBRN Defence COE educational activities, the two courses were organized by the TEED in the first semester 2011. The first "CBRN Units Evaluators Course 2011" was accomplished from 4-8 April 2011 as a Pilot Course, while the First Responders Trainers Course (FRTC) was held as the second iteration from 20-24 June 2011.

The Units Evaluators Course was attended by 11 students, from 9 NATO nations (CZK, FRA, DEU, GBR, GRC, ITA, SVK, SVN and USA). The course credibility was ensured by experienced and respected lecturers from SHAPE, NATO WMD Centre and from other NATO headquarters. The course was an advanced extension of the CREVAL course, with the aim of providing CBRN SMEs more information for the evaluation of the CBRN Units. Among other topics, the NATO Capability statement and CBRN Capability package were addressed during the course. The five-day course was conducted

in the form of briefings, discussions, section work and practical exercises.

Relating to the FRTC, 16 attendees from 13 countries (AUS, AUT, BIH, BLR, BUL, CHE, GRC, GEO, HUN, LUX, NLD, TUR, POL) participated in the course. The event was held under the NATO Civil Emergency Planning and Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) patronage and set a precondition for the opportunity to launch one of the EAPC training centers as a part of the EAPC network, by the JCBRN Defence COE.

Besides the JCBRN Defence COE Staff, a number of the guest speakers from the collaborative institutions and universities [Akademie für Krisenmanagement, Notfallplanung und Zivilschutz Ahrweiler (DEU), Technical University Ostrava (CZE), Population protection Institute FRS Lázně Bohdaneč (CZE), London Fire Department (GBR), CMC Kuopio (FIN)] significantly contributed to the Course Training Program that is based on the

International CBRN Training Curriculum for First Responders. The main aim was to increase the value of the response to CBRN incidents and the first responders' interoperability.

At the same time as the Course was run, the Non-Binding Guidelines Working Group (NBGWG) regular meeting was held at the JCBRN Defence COE, where a variety of aspects related to the standards for the CBRN first responders were on the agenda. In addition, the members of the meeting acted as lecturers on the Course that assisted in establishing relations between the NBGWG and the COE education environment.

Author: LTC Jaroslav Borek (CZE)

COE Engagement in NATO Publications Development

The JCBRN Defence COE in its POW for 2011 and 2012, received the task to support the development of CBRN related doctrines and terminology as the one of top priorities. JCBRN Defence COE carry out this task at many levels, including active participation in the Merged CBRN Working Group and Joint Capability Group on CBRN (Merged Group) meetings and also Allied Joint Operational Doctrines Working Group meetings, as well as providing Chairmanship to the Doctrine and Terminology Panel and Custodianship of two essential CBRN doctrines AJP-3.8(A) (Allied Joint Doctrine for CBRN Defence) and ATP-3.8.1 Vol. I (CBRN Defence on Operations). AJP-3.8(A) was finalized during the last DTP meeting in Italy and harmonized via AJOD WG forum and it is currently under ratification process. By participation in AJOD WG, JCBRN Defence COE became a permanent liaison element, representing the CBRN Community on this essential forum, which is ensuring the coherence between Doctrine, Policy and Directives, encouraging the identification of harmonization requirements and considering doctrine updates and

development. This link also allows the Merged Group to receive updates on the current scope of the AJOD WG and affords the opportunity to ensure coherence of CBRN content in the AJP's.

The responsibility of monitoring essential AJP's and their CBRN content is becoming COE's responsibility, and DTP will be the main discussion forum for this topic. The panel meets twice a year and its main responsibility is to keep all important CBRN doctrines and terminology in line with the NATO level 1 general and CBRN defence policy and concepts. Another change, which occurred recently, is the way in how to deal with terminology issues. All terms and definitions are now included in the Terminology Tracking Forms (TTF) and reviewed separately; afterwards, they are posted on the ONTC forum for Nations approval (Nations approve specific terms and definitions by consensus). Then, agreed terms will be included in the NATO terminology database. DTP also agreed that the US Custodian will prepare and provide a timely valid glossary of agreed CBRN related definitions to

be posted on the NSA webpage until the new Database is updated and can be used. What is important to mention is the support DTP received during the last DTP meeting from the ONTC terminology coordinator Mr. Folkert Zijlstra, which lead to the agreement of the DTP HODs, that the ONTC representative should be a permanent representative in the next DTP meetings in order to support the work on CBRN related terminology.

The next meeting is planned to be held from 17 to 20 October 2011, in Brno, and the JCBRN Defence COE will host this meeting. Main objectives for the autumn DTP meeting include review of the SD1 of the ATP-3.8.1 vol. II (Specialist NBC Defence capabilities) and review of the remaining Terminology Tracking Forms of the CBRN related terms and definitions (concerning the terminology from AAP-21). The JCBRN Defence COE wishes all participants a very fruitful meeting in the good working environment in Brno.

Author: LTC Marek Podpora (POL)

Security Aspects in COE

The JCBRN Defence COE (COE) as an accredited International Military Organization having access to NATO Information, is responsible for ensuring that all appropriate basic principles and minimum standards are being applied within its own area and are in compliance with NATO Security Policy represented by "C-M(2002)49". This policy constitutes the so-called general framework required for the achievement of common NATO Security standards being vital and mandatory for all NATO member nations including NATO Civilian, Military Bodies and Organizations. This commitment has been approved by the North Atlantic Council (NAC) and based on the so-called "Security Agreement" accepted by the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) with the respect to its treaty signed in Washington on 4th April, 1949.

In addition to that, another detailed guide covering the security of NATO information is the "ACO Security Directive" marked as "AD 70-1" having a close attachment to "C-M(2002)49". The AD 70-1 aims primarily at all organizations within ACO structure and can be also applied generally within COEs as a manual showing how to implement security aspects in their own COE area of responsibility.

The general framework for security of NATO information is to embrace all individual security fields such as personnel, document, physical, INFOSEC (management) and Industrial security. The main commitment is to safeguard and protect all NATO information against any loss of its confidentiality, integrity and availability that can be potentially jeopardized by any negative impacts of serious security failure arisen inside or outside the NATO area.

Pursuant to this main approach towards security of NATO information, the respective System Security of NATO information has been set up within the COE area. All appropriate security requirements have been met in their overall range within all individual security fields. Practically, that stands for this system as a security process within COE area is usually initiated by the proper selection of personnel being eligible and authorized to protect any NATO information to that they are to be granted access. Each person that is to occupy any COE position has to meet all prescribed and relevant security requirements like for e.g. possession of the respective NATO Personnel Security Clearance (PSC) issued by the National Security Authority (NSA) of the relevant NATO country. In addition to that, the so-called "Need To Know" principle is to be

assured in any case without any reference to rank, function or individual will. Thus, this principle is usually done by appointment of personnel to unoccupied COE positions or eventually, their involvement in any COE projects, works or certain assignments for that the particular access to NATO Information is required.

However, those COE personnel have to undergo the required and appropriate security trainings prior to being granted access to NATO information. As far as such training is concerned, they have to be aware about their responsibilities towards safeguarding NATO information and also about the potential consequences or implications that can arise if any serious security violation occurs. Naturally, COE personnel, as authorized personnel, are being exposed to such security training throughout their tenure at the COE area as a process of permanent security awareness. The proper scope of lessons within running security training refers usually to all individual security fields and they are constantly updated on the current situation within security of information or possibly to any problematic security issues.

Despite the fact, the largest portion of responsibility being taken by COE personnel towards security of NATO information pertains to Personnel Security, other security fields also play a big role.

Physical Security that has been designed within COE area to prevent any unauthorized access to classified NATO information used to create certain frictional surface at the beginning of COE establishment, between Framework Nation (FM) (host nation) and NATO Security requirements. The critical point used to be seen in the mixture of legal aspects of host nation (HN) as FM and NATO security directions concerning not only Physical, but also Personnel, Document and INFOSEC Security. That also it used to be perceived within COE area with certain embarrassment for COE personnel working there due to the strict security measures being applied. On the basis of this misunderstanding of implementation of proper security measures within COE area, many discussions were carried out with NATO Security Authorities to straighten this distorted area towards clearly defined NATO environment with its NATO Security rules.

Regardless, that HN as a NATO member has implemented and applied common NATO Security Policy within their legal frameworks covering handling NATO information, there must be looking to the COE organization only with the view

of NATO Security Policy, not by the view of the HN. No application and enforcement of HN laws and directives concerning security of information is to be applied on COE personnel handling only NATO information. The main prerequisite required for this interpretation of application of NATO Security Policy is the fact that the COE as an International Military Organization and NATO Military Body is handling only NATO information.

In conclusion, with the respect to previous perception of NATO Security Policy application inside the COE area, the responsibility of Security Oversight of Centres of Excellences (COEs) was transferred to the respective NSA in 2009 to maintain an appropriate understanding of the security measures applied within those COEs working with classified NATO information. Practically, COEs remain under the ultimate responsibility of the respective NSA, however the NATO Office of Security (NOS) intends to include those accredited as "NATO COEs" in the regular security inspection of the respective NATO country. This overall act has been acknowledged by the North Atlantic Council (NAC) upon request by the Military Committee and accepted by NSA and COEs including JCBRN Defence COE.

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US Ambassador Norman L. Eisen May 2011



Spring Steering Committee Meeting April 2011



Czech Minister of Defence Mr. Alexandr Vondra March 2011



COE EOD Visit July 2011



CBRN First Responders Trainers Course June 2011



First Deputy Minister of Defence Mr. Jiří Šedivý February 2011



6th CBRN IMS Meeting March 2011



4th Anniversary JCBRN Defence COE October 2010



Ambassador Jacek Bylica October 2010

